

PROBABILITIES.
Easterly winds; rising
temperature; snow.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

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THRILLING TIMES AT DARDANELLES SPOTTING SHIPS

Lieut. Ord Works His Passage Across and Enlists.

TURKS LIKE BULLY BEEF

Shelling Never Ceases, But Men Keep in Good Spirits in Spite of Casualties.

"I wouldn't change places with the luckiest man in Canada," says Lieut. S. A. Ord, Sci. '16, writing from amid the inferno of fire which the Turks dealt out to the Allied forces on the Gallipoli peninsula just before the great withdrawal. Lieut. Ord was serving with the Army Corps Signals, Australian and New Zealand Forces, at Anzac.

Lieut. Ord's letter reads: "Little news trickles through to here of Canada. Calulus has changed to a topic of shells and who they get in their daily toll. A year makes a big change in our interests, nor did I hope to see the Mediterranean again; had enough in 1910. However, I begin at the other end since I left college, and hit the high spots of my course.

"As you know, all the wireless talk at college last fall (1914) was nothing (we have three sets, but seldom use them), and so when I was at Ottawa I inquired chances, and the probabilities of a command in the third contingent leaving Canada about now seemed good, but not for me. So, being stony broke, I had to 'go before the mast,' as the story books say, and make for England, and, having my wireless papers, leave the chances in England to luck. On the ship I met another chap, an American, on the same job, and, while we did scrub decks at 6 a.m., and help wash some 5,000 dishes a day, still we had saloon grub and a stateroom, got tipped \$3, and earned another \$11 en route.

"I know a ship fairly well from wireless days, and enjoyed it to the limit. I might add, however, that at meal hours 'Be on time,' for all stewards, etc., pile into the pantry after the last passenger is served, and grab—or do without anything. With about forty all grabbing it's just 'Theatre night' over again to a dot. However, such being the case, we found if we watched dessert, one lost the soup, chicken, etc., but the two of us together with a pal did pretty well, one to carry it and the other dump anything handy in. Soup, vegetables, (once) a whole chicken, dessert, cake, ice cream, all into the pal it went, or into our pockets; then we carted it to our bunk and sorted out as best we could at leisure. I had one day for sport, trying to wait on table—but it was mostly women folk, who take everything on the 'programme,' and girls who giggled, and I resigned. My uniform at that period was, a little bat and white coat. However, arriving in England, I presented my papers. Was examined by a doctor, and in thirty minutes was off for my kit.

Form Fours.

"Oh, oh, that training course. April to September 20th. One month on the 'form fours' job. First a squad, then a section, then a company, in narrow quarters; funeral drills, church parades, route marches, 'over the hills and far away.' Then a month at cable section work, then a month at air line work and general signal work.

"However, past years of work at telegraphy of all kinds helped me, and I had not much trouble doing well. From then on I had one of the best times of my life. I became a Prof.—lectured—had a Singer car, and went out and inspected lines; also, before leaving had charge of the draft producing depot while the O.C. was away. Skeleton signal schemes for an army became the order of the day. As General of a corps (imaginary) we ran networks of wires over country for a range of forty miles around. They lasted about a week each time. I ended up by going out with the Director of Signals on them, and generally preferred to motor home overnight, and left me his car and chauffeur to 'carry on.' One would hit some little Rip Van Winkle town all dead asleep at 9.30 p.m., and search for quarters for the corps or Army Headquarters, which, being only the signal part, was about 150 strong. Drive up to a pub—kick the door like the d—, till a head appears and curses you from a window above. 'Want you to put up ten officers, and some food at once.' Sometimes it's 10-12 midnight; once it was 2 a.m. He, of course, refuses, wherein the 'magic words,' 'I ask you to open for officers on active service in the King's name, are you going to do so?' And one hour later we feast and the 'King' pays the bill.

"However, my two lovely saddle horses and car are gone. No more do we motor to London of an evening or (Continued on page 4.)

CLERGY SHOULD INSTRUCT

Dr. Rexford Regrets Macdonald Has Dispensed With Services of Clergymen.

While presenting his report on the work of the Sunday School Association to the Synod yesterday, Dr. Rexford referred to the religious training of teachers. At Macdonald College, he said, it had been decided to dispense with the services of clergymen for giving the student teachers their training in the teaching of religion, with the intention of having this branch handled entirely by laymen. It was regrettable, said the speaker, that religious teaching was not officially recognized in the regular curriculum of McGill University, and care should be taken that the future teachers of the province, receiving their training at Macdonald College, should at least be given the proper training in religious teaching. This should be done by clergymen and not laymen, said Dr. Rexford.

"TRELAWNEY" IS PRESENTED FOR SECOND TIME

Possibly Excels the Previous Night's Work—Good Crowd in Attendance.

The second performance of the Senior Play last night was, if anything, better than the first night show. Before a full hall, who fully appreciated the play, the senior year showed what they can do at acting.

The characters who stood out most of all were the Misses Younger, Currie and Henry, who had the larger parts, and of the men, Messrs. Jones, McKenzie, Parkins and Hatcher were very good. Miss Younger, for example, interpreted her part in a subtle and capable manner, and the audience, no less than Sir William Gower, could see the change in her character after her visit to Cavendish Square. Miss Currie had a very catchy part, and she really made the most of it. Messrs. Jones and McKenzie again carried out their work admirably, the latter having the advantage that Mark Antony has in Shakespeare's play. W. Hatcher, with very few lines, made people laugh and was somewhat distracting from the dialogue at times.

The scene between Sir William Gower and Rose Trelawney over the old stage property of Cordelia and Lear was perhaps the best in the play for real acting.

The Mandolin Club filled in the waits, which had been creditably shortened. In comparison with last year's Senior Play, this year's may be said to show a marked improvement on the men's side at least, and on the part of the ladies, too.

THE LATE MISS EVELYN TESKEY.

The friends of Miss Evelyn Teskey heard with very deep regret of her death Thursday afternoon at her home in Westmount. Miss Teskey was a member of the R.V.C. '18, and was prominent in athletics last year, being one of the best hockey players on the team. She took a deep and enthusiastic interest in all the activities of the college, and her bright and happy face will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

Faculty Refuses Science Petition

The following letter has been received by the president of the Science Undergraduate Society in reply to a petition recently presented to the Faculty, advocating the policy of granting "years" to men who enlisted for overseas service:

"Walter S. Sutherland, President, Undergraduate Society of Applied Science, McGill University.

"Dear Mr. Sutherland,—I submitted to the Faculty at its meeting on February 7th the petition from the Undergraduate Society of Applied Science, requesting the Faculty to reconsider their decision with reference to the concessions made to students who desire to enlist for overseas service.

"After careful consideration of this question, the Faculty desire me to state that they cannot change the regulations drawn up at the last Faculty meeting and posted on the bulletin board on January 7, 1916.

"With best wishes, I remain, Yours very sincerely,
"FRANK D. ADAMS."

DR. BLACKADER ADDRESSES THE MED. STUDENTS

Motion to Make Med. Dinners, in Future, Dry.

HISTORY OF MEDICINE

Sketched the Various Stages Through Which the Science Has Passed.

The regular meeting of the Medical Society was held in the Assembly Hall of the New Medical Building last night with a goodly number of medical students in attendance.

A motion was passed that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. H. B. Yates, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. H. B. Yates.

Mr. W. H. Miller, president of the medical dinner, gave a tentative report of the dinner. He declared the event was an unqualified success from every point of view.

A motion was read to amend the constitution of the Medical Society, to exclude all alcoholic beverages from the annual medical banquet. This motion will be voted upon at the first meeting following a lapse of one month.

J. D. Robinson, Med. '17, rendered a much appreciated clarinet solo, accompanied by Mr. Williamson.

The president then introduced the speaker of the evening, Acting Dean Blackader, whom he said was the busiest man on the Faculty and the students' friend. Dr. Blackader's subject was "The History of Medicine." He discussed the early ideas regarding the cause of disease, such as evil spirits, the offending designs of enemies and the influence of various charms. The art of medicine as practised by the Egyptians of the Dark Ages, and the influence of the Babylonians on medicine, was next dealt with. The speaker declared that the development of medicine was greatly aided by the cultivated early Babylonians. They depended a great deal on astrology and the interpretation of omens. The people of Babylon had a remarkable method of caring for their sick. The latter were assembled in the market place, and it was considered a crime if any able-bodied individual passed by them without telling all he knew of each separate ailment. The early Jews believed that disease was a manifestation of the wrath of God.

Dr. Blackader next discussed at some length the Alexandrian school of medicine.

Apollo was the great Greek god of healing. It was at this period that symptoms of disease began to receive attention as well as dietary. The idea that the brain was the seat of the mental functions was also brought out.

The beginning of true medicine, however, dates from the time when Athens had reached its height. The speaker then spoke of Hippocrates as being head and shoulders above the men of his age. His teaching was wonderful. He discarded all superstition and charms, inculcated careful observation, and was a firm believer in Nature as a healing power.

Dr. Blackader then read the copy of a case report handed down from the time of Hippocrates, and pointed out that Cheyne-Stokes respirations were recognized by the father of medicine. The Greek surgeons developed a treatment for wounds, recognized healing by first intention, the treatment of pyelitis and thoracic puncture for empyema. Greek medicine reached its climax in Galien, who was educated in the Alexandrian school; he was a well-trained man of keen technical knowledge, who followed Hippocrates and relied on the powers of Nature to heal.

Dr. Blackader then spoke of the influence of Rome on the development of medicine, as well as discussing briefly the Arabian school.

The speaker closed by picturing some of the medical students of the twelfth century, and gave some of the methods of treatment employed in those days.

Following the speech of the evening the quartette of Med. '19 rendered a selection and encore in such a pleasing and excellent style as to reflect great credit upon themselves.

Following refreshments, a very interesting case was reported for diagnosis. Up to the time of going to press, the shining lights of the medical undergraduate body had not arrived at any plausible cognomen to apply to the malady.

GEORGE IRVING HERE.

George Irving, B.A., editor of the North American Student, is at the University for the week-end.

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McGill and Greater McGill

The greatest opportunity for the gathering together of a really monumental collection of buildings on one of the finest architectural sites in the city, is presented to the University authorities in the construction of the buildings which are to surround the new Stadium in Macdonald Park.

The McGill Daily has its fears, at least under the present system of going about the lay-out of the proposed student residences and other buildings.

From what can be learned, the construction of a part of these buildings is to be commenced within a very short time. We repeat, now is the time to consider whether the new buildings will be pre-eminently suitable to fulfill the purpose for which they are to be erected.

NOW is the time to see that this opportunity is taken full advantage of.

Will the expectation and just dues of the loyal citizens of Montreal, the generous benefactors of McGill, her future students, and the nation as a whole, be fulfilled?

WILL WE FAIL AT THE CRUCIAL POINT?

This is a question which concerns all who have the welfare of the University at heart.

Montreal and its citizens have been pretty good friends of Old McGill. When the University was sorely pressed in 1911, they set to work and raised one million, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid of its funds, and, in many other ways, have manifested a whole-hearted interest in the Alma Mater to which many among them owed their allegiance. Is it not due to the city, which has done so much for the University, that the buildings to be erected in Macdonald Park should be of the very best type available, of the most modern construction, and such as to assure their life for all time to come?

This is a duty which the University also owes to the great benefactors who have made possible its present world-wide greatness through their gifts. In this connection there may be mentioned pre-eminently the name of Sir William Macdonald, whose princely munificence was responsible for the acquisition by the University of the property upon which the buildings are to stand, and whose name the property is to bear. There is also Dr. James Douglas, who has given the sum of \$125,000 towards the erection of the student residences. These are some of the men who must rank among the really great nation-builders of the time, men who by the direction of their resources in such channels have contributed in no small measure towards the attainment of education of the very best type by all who may care to avail themselves of the opportunity. This is nation-building in its truest sense.

It is a duty which the University also owes to posterity, for the students, who are to make use of the buildings, are the future citizens of the country, the men who are to do their share in the building up of the nation.

Now is the time to take advantage of the opportunity which is offered, now is the time to find out what is required, not when the buildings have been erected. The greatest minds of the country should be consulted to procure the best possible results, and to see that what is done will meet the requirements of the McGill which will exist fifty years hence. Acceptance of the services of one man in this respect has its limitations; much more preferable would be the calling in consultation of the most eminent authorities on the subject which the country possesses.

The dormitories are the first unit in the Macdonald Park scheme which are to be erected. The effects of their construction on the student body will be far-reaching and of incalculable benefit. The effects will thus be seen in the future citizens of the nation. Steps should, therefore, be taken to see that the dormitories comply in every respect with the requirements of those who will make use of them. The dangers of failure in usefulness must not be overlooked, and cannot be neglected. The construction of the dormitories should be considered from every angle, from the point of view of cleanliness, of comfort, convenience and durability. They should be comfortable and home-like, with the added advantages of convenience and permanency. This last is by no means a minor consideration. The buildings to be erected in Macdonald Park should be permanent, lasting, monumental. There must be no repetition of the defects of several of the existing buildings, which will, in perhaps twenty years' time, be unfit for use, and torn down. It is not only the present which is to be served, but the future as well, the generation of students who will make their home around the new Campus in Macdonald Park. There is necessity for the scheme in the general outline being settled now, so that it may be acceptable to and meet the requirements of the McGill of several decades to come. The necessity of securing the co-operation of the best possible talent of the country in the selection of a suitable lay-out and construction thus becomes evident.

Here enters the idea of competition. The ideas of one man on the subject should not be accepted, should not be tolerated. That man may be one of the brightest minds in his profession, but there is no method by which his work may be judged as the

Things Theatrical

THE IMPERIAL.

The story of an opera singer's career is depicted in the second Geraldine Farrar photodramatic production of "The Temptation," which will be the attraction at the Imperial on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday under the direction of the Jesse L. Lasky Company. This thrilling drama was especially written for Miss Farrar by Hector Turnbull, formerly critic on the New York Tribune. It is produced by Cecil B. DeMille, the splendid artist, who was responsible for the success of Miss Farrar's first picture, "Carmen." The scenes of this photodrama are laid in New York City, some in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel and others in the big Opera House. The story of the play has to do with the struggles of a young café singer to become an operatic star and yet retain the love and respect of her fiancé, who is a young violinist and composer.

The offering for Wednesday and Thursday will be "Rosemary," a five-part feature, in which the delightful and popular screen favorite, Marguerite Snow, is seen in the starring role. This brilliant artist will be supported by a cast including Paul Gilmore, the well-known star of the legitimate stage; Frank Bacon, the famous veteran character actor; William Clifford, Virginia Kraft, Maurice Cytron, George P. Hernandez and other prominent players. "Rosemary" is a picture of the successful stage play of the same name, in which John Drew appeared at the Empire Theatre in New York. It affords Miss Snow ample opportunity to display her distinctive talents, and the role carries her through a series of intensely interesting situations. Mr. Gilmore is equally well fitted to his part, a role he played with considerable success in a western and southern starring tour on the speaking stage. All the scenes are laid in a quaint English countryside, and the atmosphere is maintained in a masterly manner.

On Friday and Saturday a feature that stands out in "The Call of the Cumberlands" has to do with the sympathetic strain between members of the animal kingdom and the human kind. Bloodhounds are loosed to run down the slayer of a prominent member of the Wellman Club, which is in the throes of a feudal conflict with the clan of Souths. Effort is made to fasten the crime on Samson South, a role essayed by Dunstan Farnum.

Miss London, who has been slugging with great success this week, has been retained for all next week.

HOCKEY GAME FORFEITED.

Law and Dentistry Failed to Take Part in Interclass Game on Thursday.

Because neither Law nor Dentistry put a team on the ice at their scheduled game in the inter-class series on Thursday, the game has been forfeited. F. H. Andrews, president of the Hockey and Skating Club announced yesterday. This ruling is in accordance with the announcement made at the close of last week, that teams failing to appear at the time specified would forfeit the game.

WHIST WATCH LOST.

Lost, a silver wrist watch on the old campus, Thursday evening. Return to Q.M.S. Reilly, 5th Universities Company, at Molsen Hall, or to hall porter, McGill Union.

very best procurable. Competition in the planning of the buildings should be insisted upon by those who are to occupy them. The work of these men, limited to the very best in the country, should be judged by a group of men eminent in this branch of building, men who are outsiders, unbiased, and immune from influence of any sort. There must be no makeshift ideas about the scheme. It must be suitable, adequate, and permanent.

The place of the student and his responsibility in the matter must not be neglected. The student is to occupy the dormitories upon their completion; he is to take his exercise in the gymnasium; without him the University could not exist; he is an integral and necessary part of the University. It seems only natural and only just that he should be accorded some say in the matter. The McGill Daily would repeat its suggestion of last Wednesday, namely, that a committee of students be formed to co-operate with the University authorities in dealing with the buildings. This committee should make itself conversant with dormitories such as exist in connection with other large Universities, and discover the defects of each as found by the students themselves. Also, it should investigate the good points of each system and endeavor to have them embodied in the scheme here. In short, its duties should be to see that the accommodation provided will suit the needs of the student body in its future development, that full justice be done to the lay-out of the buildings from the points of view already considered.

The new dormitories will not alone act as living quarters for the student. They will fill a much wider field than this, it is hoped. Here will be centred the executive offices of the students; here will be found the supply rooms, dining rooms, club-rooms, rest rooms, visitors' rooms, and entertainment rooms. This will be the centre from which will radiate all student activity. Social advances will be obtained by the student through the raising of his plane of living by the dormitories, and, with this, there will come a corresponding rise in the community. Better influences will be felt by the students of the future, through better associations, and lesser opportunity for detrimental influences from undesirable quarters. These are a few of the advantages which will follow the changed system. It is only the far-seeing student who can realize the new vista of University life which will be opened up with the creation of the changed order of things in Macdonald Park. Ample and suitable provision should be made for this, and made by the students themselves.

INDIA'S SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE

The following article was written for the Christian Science Monitor by St. Nihal Singh, the well-known Anglo-Indian journalist, with a view to making known the actual facts concerning conditions in the peninsula, conditions which have been so widely described as indicating general unrest and even open revolt against British rule.

St. Nihal Singh, who is very specially qualified to deal with this question, was educated at the Punjab University, but left college without taking his degree in order to enter the field of journalism. He has travelled widely in India, Burma, Malay Straits Settlements, China and Japan, in which latter country he achieved remarkable journalistic success. From Japan Mr. Singh crossed the Pacific to Seattle, Wash., in 1906, arriving just about the time when the agitation against his fellow-countrymen in Vancouver had reached considerable proportions. He immediately took up their cause, and addressed Canadian clubs on the question all over the Dominion, being everywhere well received. After staying some time in New York, Mr. Singh went to London last spring, and has been engaged in active journalistic work ever since. He has recently visited India, and is therefore familiar at first hand with the true position in that country.

The persistent rumors concerning conspiracies and revolt in India current in neutral countries by no means reflect the truth. It would be wrong to state that no attempts have been made to subvert British authority in India—the officials themselves make no such claim. The acts of lawlessness that have occurred during the 18 months of war are, however, a mere nothing compared with the invaluable support that Indians of all classes and creeds have given and continue to give to Britain. To enable the reader to judge for himself, I shall draw his attention to the important disturbances that have taken place in India and to the many-sided help that India has given to Britain since the European conflict began.

The most serious attempt to "wage war on the King-Emperor" that has taken place since August, 1914, occurred in the Punjab, in north-western India. About 100 persons concerned in this conspiracy are now on trial in Lahore, the capital of this province, while 61 have undergone capital punishment, or been transported to the convict colony at the Andaman Islands, or imprisoned for varying terms.

The conspirators consisted mostly of Indians who had returned from the Pacific Coast of the United States or British Columbia, after a long or short sojourn there, during which they had been indoctrinated in revolutionary ideas by Indians and others inimical toward the British. These returned immigrants plotted to disaffect immature youths and soldiers, and to incite them to revolts. Funds for the propaganda were to be obtained by robbing wealthy villagers and by plundering government treasuries. Arms were to be secured by looting armories and arsenals, in addition to the weapons that disaffected soldiers would bring to the ranks of the revolutionaries and immigrants would smuggle in from foreign countries.

A guerrilla warfare was declared against the British, in which the bomb

was to be used effectively. Besides the normal methods employed by anarchists to throw bombs upon officials, both British and Indian, an ingenious scheme was concocted to get rid of many high British officials at one stroke. One of the conspirators, who had taken a course in the United States in building aeroplanes, was to construct a flying machine in the heart of the jungle, to fly over to the Indian capital, and drop bombs upon high officials gathered together for an important conference or dinner.

Such tactics, however, occupied a subsidiary place in the propaganda. The main purpose of the conspiracy was to strike at British authority in many places at a given time. Plans had been made for the soldiers to mutiny and for the civilians to rise. Electric wires were to be cut, suspending communication by telegraph and telephone. Railway bridges were to be destroyed and breaches made in the tracks, in order to render the mobilization of British troops impossible. Such a concerted attempt, it was confidently expected, would paralyze the British, who, it was imagined, had been shortsighted enough to weaken themselves by dispatching over-large contingents of British and Indian soldiers to Europe, Africa and Mesopotamia, to participate in the fighting at various fronts.

Finding that the authorities had learned of the plot, the conspirators tried to precipitate the revolt instead of waiting for the time to arrive that they had set for it. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the head of the province, however, proved too shrewd for them. The concerted encounter of the police with the revolutionaries resulted in a few casualties, and several highway robberies had been committed by the conspirators to secure funds. Sir Michael O'Dwyer stated, some time ago, to the members of the Punjab Legislative Council that: "These crimes . . . created a state not only of alarm and insecurity, but in some cases of terror and even panic, and if they had not been promptly checked by the firm hand of authority and active co-operation of the people, it would have produced in the province, as was intended by the conspirators, a state of affairs similar to that of the Hinduistan in the mutiny of 1857."

A similar attempt to bring about revolt has been discovered at Benares—the Rome of the Hindus. A large number of persons are now being tried there. The evidence that has been heard so far has disclosed that the intent and methods of the Benares conspirators were similar to those of the Punjab plotters.

While conspiracy on a large scale has not been unearthed in any other part of India, as in Lahore and Benares, British and Indian officials have been assassinated by anarchists in Bengal, and many highway robberies suspected to be the work of political criminals, have taken place in that presidency. The trial proceeding at the moment of writing in Benares may be singled out as an outstanding instance.

A riot occurred at Budge Budge, near Calcutta, on September 29, 1914, in which two Europeans and 24 Indians fell, and six Europeans and 29 Indians were injured. This disturbance ensued as the result of the refusal of 61 Indians, who had been returned from "an abortive attempt to enter Canada via Vancouver" to proceed by special train to the Punjab—their home province. Perhaps the riot may be attributed to resentment against the action of the Canadian Government. Some attempt has been made to connect it with German intrigue; much can be said on both sides of this allegation.

All these disturbances, and some other isolated cases of political crime that have occurred in various places originated from causes with which the war has nothing to do. Political crime has existed in India for ten years. India has been having trouble with the British dominions over the immigration question for several decades.

The only disturbances that have occurred in India that may possibly be connected with the war were a series of robberies that took place in the south-west part of the Punjab, not long after the hostilities commenced. The impression got abroad that the British Government was retreating from India. In that belief a lawless section of the community committed numerous robberies. The courts have sentenced over 500 persons to "exemplary punishment," while the Government has punished officials who failed in their duty, and has quartered punitive police in localities where disturbances took place. This sort of crime ceased almost a year ago, and there has been no recrudescence worthy of note since then.

With the exception of the instances that I have described, no disturbances of national importance have taken place in India. Cases of tampering with the loyalty of troops and inciting civilians to insurrection have occurred here and there, and men convicted or suspected of high treason have been dealt with; but not one of them deserves even casual notice. In any case, the situation is at present well in hand.

All the acts of lawlessness in various parts of India since the war began have involved only an infinitesimal portion of India's population which was returned at 315,000,000 by the last census. Excepting this minute minority of malcontents, the millions of Indians, composed of many races and creeds, have stood firmly by Britain and sought to do all that they could to help her to win the war. About 225,000,000 Indians, that is to

say, the vast majority of the population, are illiterate. They are not supposed to know much of what is going on in the world. They are, however, attached to British rule, because it has given them, generally speaking, security of life and property. The Indian soldiers are recruited from the village folk, and are often illiterate. The readiness with which men have flocked to the colors since the war began, and the enthusiasm with which fighters have gone abroad to engage in warfare, show the warmth of feeling that the masses cherish for their foreign rulers. A high British Indian authority recently declared that enlistments have been more than three and one-half times the usual number. The spirit in which Indian soldiers, seasoned or newly recruited, have gone out to fight for their King-Emperor is revealed by the following extract from a speech made some time ago by Subadar Narin Singh, of the 14th Sikhs, who declared: "I received six bullet wounds (while fighting in Gallipoli), but I am again hale and hearty, and quite willing to go to the front again. I am grateful that I have proved true to him (the King-Emperor) whose salt I have eaten."

The attitude towards the British of Indians who are literate is even more cordial than that of the masses. This is especially the case with those who are described as "educated Indians"—men and women who have rubbed at the founts of Eastern and Western culture, and who keep themselves informed of world movements. They understand the motives that have impelled Britain to fight, and appreciate them fully. Several thousands of them met recently at Bombay, in various conferences, and, with perfect unanimity, urged the British Government to draw upon the millions of Indians who are fit and ready to serve as soldiers.

Perhaps nothing is so significant of Indian loyalty to Britain during this crisis as the action taken by Indians representing various constituencies and interests in the Imperial Legislative Council, to induce the Government to debit the expenses incurred on the Indian expeditionary force to the Indian exchequer. It would have been awkward for the Government itself to make such a proposal, for, in view of the constitution of the Government of India, it would have been a case of Britons meeting some of the cost incurred in insuring Britain against attack out of the pockets of the Indian taxpayer. The deepest sentiment of attachment to the British alone led Indians to move and support such a resolution. I must point out that some of the Indians who undertook to saddle this serious financial responsibility upon their country were men who had, in previous years, criticized the Government for spending too much money upon the army, and who constantly urged the administration to curtail such expenditure. Their recent action does not imply a change of front. It only shows that they are sensible enough to perceive the menace of the present situation, and that they are well enough disposed towards Britain to strengthen her hand as much as they can. I may also add that these Indians have dug deep into their own pockets to subscribe to war loans and various relief funds started in Britain and India—a most cogent proof of their loyalty.

The various Rajas of India who rule in their own right and name over large or small territories and have treaty relations with the British, have shown proofs of their attachment to the person of the King-Emperor no less than have the Indians of British India. Many Rajas and their relatives have gone to various fronts to fight for the British, and others have placed their troops at the disposal of the British, and have contributed liberally to the war chest and to relief funds.

I may relate an instance to show the desire of the Indian rulers to supply fighters to the British. A body of wounded soldiers recently returned to Patiala. His Highness the Maharaja, who was prevented from fighting in person, received them at the station, kissed the officers, and thanked the men in affecting terms for having fought valiantly for the King-Emperor. He then took them, in procession, through the streets of his capital, in the most sumptuous state conveyances and ordered that the choicest food should be given to the men who had returned from the battlefield.

I venture to express the opinion that India is eager to give the British all that they will accept from her. Any limitations that may be placed upon the number of Indians who will fight for the British will be imposed by Britain, and not by India. In this war, as in others, Indian soldiers have shown their heroism and hardiness. They share with the Belgian, British and French the glory of having stopped the German offensive in the west. The Indian contingent went into the field before the troops from any British dominion or colony had arrived on the scene of action. No outlying member of the British Empire had furnished, up till the end of 1915, a numerically stronger, better disciplined or more heroic expeditionary force than India has supplied. Indians have fought in more theatres of this war than soldiers sent by any British dominion or colony.

Not until the war is over and the censorship has been removed will the world realize the great assistance that India has rendered to the British Empire and to the Allies by remaining calm, and by furnishing soldiers, treasure, munitions, wheat and other foodstuffs, and raw and finished materials of various kinds. The most significant fact about all this help is that India has not insisted that Britain should promise her a reward for what she has been and is doing.

Men's Overcoat

Prices Revised
Formerly Up to \$22.00
To-day \$9.98

Black and Oxford Meltons, Fancy Mixtures, Blue and Grey "Naps," Heather Mixtures. Every weight, every style, every length, match pockets, plain velvet or self collars, with fly front or to button through.

Goodwin's LIMITED

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT at 8.15 p.m.
Matinee
Saturday

"A Bachelor's Romance"

MATS., 25c; EVES., 25c, 50c and 75c.
Next Week—"Little Lord Fauntleroy," Gala Benefit for the 11th Regiment. Monday, MRS. BEATRICE LA PALME and LT. EDMUND BURKE will sing.

PRINCESS To-night at 8.15 p.m. in College
Mutt and Jeff in College
PRICES—Eves., 25c to \$1.00; Mats., 25c to 75c.

NEXT WEEK SEATS TO-DAY.
H. H. FRADAY Presents
THE LAUGHING FESTIVAL
A Pair of Sixes
WILL OSCAR FIDMAN
PRICES—Eves., 50c-\$1.50; Mats., 50c-\$1.

ORPHEUM

Matinee Every Day—15-25 Cents.
"The Highest Bidder," Moon & Morlin
Anna Chandler, Nedercyld's Daughters
John and Willie Hennings; Cooper & Smith; "Colonial Melodrama"; Bert and Beadie Wheeler. "Gladys' War Gazette," which includes a remarkable reel showing the disastrous fire at the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Sunday—Feature Concert at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon 15c to 25c
Prices Evening, 15c to 75c
BLITCH COOPER'S
"GYPSY MAIDS"
Headed By Those Two Inimitable Comedians,
Will J. Kennedy and Jack Miller.

IMPERIAL

SEE
Marse Covington
TO-DAY

Imperial Half-Hour Concert
TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
SUNDAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
—IN—
Temptation

LONDON

Opposite Phillips Square

SAT. AND SUN.
LILLIAN DREW and
RICHARD TRAYERS in
'THE REAPING'
In Three Acts.
DON'T MISS THIS POWERFUL
FILM PLAY.
HARRY MYERS and
ROSEMARY THEBY in
'HIGH FLIERS'
An Original Funny Comedy in
Two Acts.

MON., TUES., WEDS.
'SONS OF SATAN'
In Five Acts.
By the Producer of "Traffic in Souls."

Connaught

OPPOSITE GOODWIN'S
The Aristocrat of Photoplay Houses

SUNDAY
FLORENCE REED and ALL STAR
CAST in
J. W. WOODS' Successful Film
Drama, in Five Acts, Entitled
"NEW YORK"
Change of Programme Thursday.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Elliot Blackwelder, professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of geology and head of the department at the University of Illinois.

FUNERAL OF
LT.-COL. YATES

Likely To Be Held in This City
on Monday.

FIRING PARTY FROM 73RD

News of Other McGill Men Who
Have Enlisted for Active
Service.

The body of Lieut.-Col. H. B. Yates, Med. '93, second in command of the McGill Hospital, who died at Ramsgate, England, following a severe cold contracted while on duty with the hospital on the continent, is expected to arrive in Montreal Sunday morning from St. John, N.B., by the boat express. The body was conveyed across the Atlantic by the Allan liner Sicilian, which was delayed by storm for three days. The funeral of the officer was to have been held this afternoon, but owing to the delay of the liner, has been postponed until Monday at least.

The body will be conveyed on a gun carriage, draped in a Union Jack, and escorted by three hundred men of the 73rd Highlanders. Officers of all city regiments not on active service will attend. The Lord Bishop of Montreal, chaplain of the Victoria Rifles, will conduct the burial service, with the assistance of Rev. Dr. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral.

Brig.-Gen. Wilson, G.O.C., accompanied by the whole of the headquarters staff, will be present, including Lieut.-Col. L. Leduc, A.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, G.S.O.; Col. J. A. Pages, D.A.A.; and Q.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. G. E. Burns, D.I.O.; Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart, A.D. of S.T.; Lieut.-Col. J. C. O. Mack, D.P.; Lieut.-Col. M. A. Piche, P.V.O., and others.

Dr. R. B. O'Callaghan, of Calgary, Alta., has decided to offer his services in connection with the war, and has accepted a commission in the Imperial Army Medical Service. Dr. O'Callaghan expects to leave Calgary about March 1, and will go direct to England. Since the outbreak of the war the Doctor, who is a graduate of McGill University, has been active in connection with recruiting for the various university corps which have been trained at Montreal as reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's, and has been instrumental in securing the enlistment of a considerable number of western university men.

Dr. E. C. Smith, Med. '15; Dr. D. E. Cleveland, Med. '14, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and Dr. G. T. Griffith, Med. '15, of the Western Hospital, have been granted temporary commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and will shortly go overseas to

Here's
Why
**PRESIDENT
SUSPENDER**
NONE SO EASY

A HIGH MEDICAL
STANDARD OF MEN

Thirty-Seven Men Applied, and
Thirty Of Them Were
Accepted.

Thursday was one of the best days recruiting that the 148th has had since recruiting started.

Thirty-seven men applied, of whom 22 were sworn in. 5 are to return again, and 7 failed to pass the medical officer.

A feature of the recruiting this week has been the medical fitness of the men applying, a considerably larger percentage succeeding each day in passing the medical officer than did so at first.

Amongst those taken on the strength are:

C. E. Stephens, whose father is at the front with the Canadian remounts, and whose brother has already enlisted with the 148th.

A. Dykes, of Verdun, who has a brother with the 148th.

Wm. Bond, of Montreal, late with the Irish Rangers; has two brothers overseas with the 24th Battalion.

A. Bickford, of Sutton, who was a member of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, and has one brother overseas with the C.E.F.

Donat Forget, of Morin Heights, who was six years with the 17th Hussars.

Arthur Forget, of Montfort, who has one brother overseas.

S. Cree, who has an uncle already with the 148th.

R. Wingate, of Montreal, who was six months with the 5th R.H.C.

K. A. Sutherland, Montreal, who has had training with the 3rd Victoria Rifles.

E. C. Boivert, of St. Louis, Mo., who was twelve years with the U. S. Army. James Henry McConnell, of New York, who underwent on operation to enable him to enlist.

A. W. Perkins, of Athelstan, who was a member of the 5th R. H. C.

Nils Nielson, who was born in Copenhagen, and was a resident of the United States. He came on to Montreal specially to enlist.

W. J. Walker, of Montreal, who has three cousins at the front.

H. F. Ryan, of Montreal.

A. E. Abbey, of Montreal.

F. B. Naylor, Montreal.

J. Nutting, Sutton.

G. A. Skelton, Montreal.

R. J. Morton, Montreal.

G. W. W. Melkie, Montreal.

A. J. Kerr, Morin Heights.

T. Chambers, Montreal.

E. P. Sloman, Montreal.

A. Mercier, Montreal.

J. A. Curette, Montreal.

Join one of the British hospital units in France.

Eric A. Leslie, Sci. '16, has secured a provisional appointment as a Lieutenant in the Montreal Brigade Heavy Artillery, with the intention of proceeding overseas at a later date. Leslie was last year editor-in-chief of the McGill Daily, and previously served in another capacity on the editorial staff. He is at present secretary of the Railway Club, and is taking the course at the School of Infantry at Quebec at the close of the session.

H. M. Smillie, Agr. '13, is serving as a sergeant on the headquarters staff of the first Canadian division.

C. H. Smith, who played on the McGill Rugby team in 1913, is a gunner in the 25th Battery, C.F.A.

NO. 3 GENERAL
SOME PACKERS

Gave Their Transport Officer a
Pleasant Surprise.

PTE. A. P. KENNEDY WRITES

Earn a Holiday and See Charlie
Chaplin Perform in
France.

The following letter was received from Private A. P. Kennedy, of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill):

"We moved down here from Camiers last Thursday, and I can tell you we did some work in the two days preceding and on Thursday night.

We had 36 carloads of stuff, and with six motor lorries on the job it took us two days to load. The train arrived in the station here about 3 a.m. Thursday, and we immediately started to unload. We started in with four five-ton steam trucks, which were shortly increased to ten; then about seven o'clock it was increased again to twenty. We snatched something to eat about five and started in again. Everybody was working hard, and we kept it up until we finished, about 12 midnight. The next morning, when our O. C. reported to the transport officer that everything was up in our own camp, the R. T. O. refused to believe it, until he went down to the station and saw for himself. The day following, the work of unloading was proclaimed a holiday, and we all went into town for a look around. We spent the afternoon seeing the sights, and had tea and then went to the movies. There are three or four moving picture houses in this town, and we see Charlie Chaplin at his mirth-producing job.

"Last night we had a lecture on 'The Battle of the Marne.' It was given by a man from Edinburgh University, and was simply great.

"To-morrow there is to be a concert by one of Princess Victoria's concert parties in our Y.M.C.A. I have seen several of their concerts, and, judging from them, I am looking forward to a good one to-morrow."

News has been received that another member of the Second University Company has been raised from the ranks. H. M. Lyster, Sci. '13, received a commission in England with the Royal Engineers, and is at present training there.

Hammond Johnston, Sci. '15, who left with the 21st Battery Field Artillery, has been made a Lieutenant. At present he is in England, and will go to France with the first unit leaving England.

R. H. Mather, Sci. '13, left two weeks ago for England. "Dick" was a Lieutenant in the 73rd last summer, but could not pass the final medical exam, so was obliged to leave that regiment. Last year he was a member of the C.O.T.C. and attended the spring training camp at Niagara.

C. C. Lindsay, a member of the class of 'Sci. '15, was sapper in the Canadian Engineers and left for England in the fall of 1915. Lindsay was transferred in England to the Royal Engineers, receiving the rank of lieutenant, and was sent for service to the Dardanelles.

Charles N. T. Carnesew, Sci. '16, enlisted with the 5th Mounted Rifles of Sherbrooke, but on reaching England

ANNUAL SNOWSHOE
TRAMP LAST NIGHT

Presbyterian Theologians Tear
Themselves Away From
Their Studies.

Yesterday evening the Presbyterians held their annual snowshoe tramp. Long before the appointed time for the collecting of partners men whose usual sombre clothes had often marked them down as future ministers were seen arrayed in bright grey, red, white and even green stockings, sweaters, mitts and tuques. Over the whole college was a spirit of levity and unbounded freedom. By 7.15 there was not a man in college except the old and the unfortunate. The tramps had spread to the four corners of the city to escort their fair ones to the Morrish Hall. By 8 o'clock the hall resounded with clatter and laughter while programmes were being filled. Even the most particular could find no fault with the galaxy of youth and beauty that filled the halls, usually so quiet—so horribly quiet.

"All ready!" was given, and the throng, with military precision, marched up McTavish street to the corner of the mountain road, where snowshoes were donned. Our immortal "Phinnie" had a cow-bell, which he clanged vigorously. Over hill and valley the party scrambled laughingly to the slide, where snowshoes became toboggans as the party shot over the slope and down in the long flat. Back again they came by a different route to the thousand steps, down which some of the more daring were fain to slide; but in the main, snowshoes came off and a series of running slides were substituted. Too soon the party was on McTavish street again and back in college, where the chaplains, Mrs. Welsh and Madame Bieler, received the returned youngsters (for they were nothing else), and invited them down to supper. It is reported that some of the soldier friends eloped during the tramp, but the majority returned by 10.15 p.m.

The lady superintendent had prepared a feast worthy of the occasion. This was done full justice to amidst jocular comment and much merriment.

Up again they went to the Morrish Hall to another feast—this time of song. The talent indeed was mostly home grown, but the spirited choruses lent great enjoyment to the audience while some good solos were keenly appreciated.

About midnight the entertainment concluded with the McGill yell, and partners and snowshoes returned again to the four ends of the city, expressing themselves as thoroughly pleased with their outing.

To the residents in the college the tramp was not over, for far into the night men were collected in various rooms going over again the good time they had and expatiating at length on the wonderful glimpse they had obtained of the partnership system of life.

Lyndon Files, of Sci. '16, and faculty representative on the Students' Council, went overseas with the C. P. R. construction corps as chauffeur. He is now serving his King and country as lieutenant in the Royal Engineers and is training in England.

was transferred to the 11th Yorkshire Regiment at Scarborough, England, and appointed a lieutenant. This regiment is still drilling in England.

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ADVANTAGES OF
A NEW METHOD

Would Not Send All Men to
West Point.

ENUMERATES ADVANTAGES

President of Illinois University
Advocates Military Training
in Land Grant Colleges.

Advocating military training in land grant colleges with express purpose of providing a sufficiently numerous body of adequately prepared officers to man properly the armed forces of the nation, Dr. Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Dr. James pointed out that a series of special and separate military schools in each state modelled after West Point would be a wasteful duplication of effort. He gave a detailed plan on how to utilize the means at hand in the series of national-state institutions, now more than fifty in number, there being at least one in each state, and one also in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

In support of the plan, Dr. James said:

"I believe that if the Federal Government would offer a military scholarship of \$250 per annum, or \$1,500 for the course, on condition that the candidate after graduation in the University should enter the army as second lieutenant for one year, with lieutenant's pay, and then enter the reserve corps for a certain number of years subsequent, the Government would find no difficulty in getting a considerable number of first-class officers in each of these institutions at a cost very much less and for the purposes of such an officer under very much better conditions than a corresponding training can be furnished in an institution like West Point. I believe that at Illinois, for example, we could turn out fifty such men a year, half as many as graduated from West Point in 1914. It would be necessary, of course, for students who wish to pursue this curriculum to enlist for this service much as they enlist at the present time when they enter West Point.

"Now the advantages of such a scheme as we are proposing are:

"First, a large number of officers can thus be secured, and it will be necessary to have a very large number if we actually try to enlarge the regular army, or create a continental army, or energize the militia, and particularly if we attempt all three.

"Second, a well-trained body of officers can be thus obtained—officers who would have not only the military point of view, but the civilian point of view; officers whose military preparation would be greatly strengthened and vitalized by their other studies.

"Third, a well-distributed body of officers could thus be obtained, coming from all sections of the country and all classes of society.

"Fourth, a body of officers would thus be secured who, while competent from a military point of view, would have received their training in institutions dominated by civilian ideas and ideals; a body whose members, while trained for their duties as military officers, would still feel themselves not primarily soldiers, but primarily civilians, having prepared themselves primarily not for a military but a civilian career.

"Fifth, a body of officers would be obtained animated by the same fundamental notions on politics and government as the great mass of the American people from whom they have sprung and in whose midst they have lived while receiving their training. They would be, in fact, a true citizen corps of officers, qualified to command a citizen soldiery."

PIN AWARDS ARE MADE.

Reward Made for Service on Editorial Staff of The McGill Daily.

At a meeting of the Managing Board of the McGill Daily, held this week, pins were granted as follows:

Gold—T. W. L. MacDermot.

Silver—T. J. Kelly, E. J. Lowe, H. Shaer.

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MID-TERM EXAMS. RESULTS

Successful Candidates in Political Science in the Arts Faculty.

The following results of the mid-term examination in Political Science have been posted in the Arts Building:

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Class II—Banfield, Viner, McCaw, Wyatt, Gray, Cassidy and Galley.

Class III—McCallum, Shaer, Symons, Jampolski, Proudfoot and Beatrice.

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QUIPS

—By T. J. K.

MODERN MOTHER GOOSE.

Sing a song of rainy days,
Some people full of nerve;
Four and twenty umbrellas
From their rightful owners swerve.
And when we try to claim our own,
With freezing glares they lamp us,
Isn't this a dainty plight
To find upon the campus?

ISN'T IT SO?

Editing a Quips Column is a great thing. If we publish books we are rats-heads; if we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them selections; if we publish selections, they say we are too lazy to write. If we publish personalities they say we are sore; if we don't they say we are afraid.

If we don't go to church we are heathens; if we do we are hypocrites. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us; if we wear good ones we "have a pull." So what are we to do? Likely as not someone will say we stole this from an exchange—and so we did.

There is a reward of \$500.00 offered for the detection of the author of the following verses. It is with the earnest hope that he (or she as the case may be) will be apprehended that we have consented to publish the poem.—Ed. Note.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Examinations are a bore,
For the boy is slow who cannot
Make out cribs the night before.
Trust no cramming, however thorough,
Put it down in black and white,
If you make out cribs sufficient
You'll be sure to come out right.

Lives of cribbers oftentimes show us
How to make our standing high,
And departing carry with us
Honors for which others sigh.

The Professor—"Humph! Dear me! I gave that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory, and he's gone away and forgot to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name. How provoking!"

ATTENTION!

Old Mother Scribe
Went to the Libe,
To get her poor studies to bone;
But when she came there
They were queening for fun,
Just waiting for time to go home.

Bright Freshie (who has just dipped into mathematics) — "What geometrical figure does an escaped parrot resemble?"

Soph—"Hurry up! Tell me!"

B. F.—"Why a polly gone."

There is a "Doc" of our town,
And he is wondrous wise,
He runs into a bunch of girls,
And flirts with both his eyes.
And when he sees their hearts are won,
With all his might and main
He runs into another bunch,
And flirts all over again.

Farmer—"Who is the young fellow with long hair?"

Friend—"He is a Yale College boy."

Farmer—"Well, I've often heard of those Yale locks."

It is reported that a Med. Student made some senseless remark during a clinic the other day, and the lecturer in charge was moved to remark:
"My dear sir, I fear that you've got water on the brain!"

"Water your reasons for thinking so?" asked the Stude, and it took two hours to bring the lecturer around.

"I don't mind people wanting to abolish the editorial 'We,'" said the

editor as he nursed a swollen optic, "but when a man enters the sanctum with a club and attempts to put out the editorial eye, it is time to call a halt."

OF COURSE.

Tourist—"What are those church bells ringing for, my lad?"
Urchin—"Cos somebody's pulling 'em!"

Stranger—"Seventeen years ago I came to this town penniless. I asked you for five shillings. You gave it to me, saying you never refused a request of that sort."

Inhabitant (eagerly)—"Yes?"

Stranger—"Well, are you still game?"

DO YOU KNOW?

Who is the third year Med. who buys the Daily Mail just to get the poker cartoon in it?

—WHO—

Who is the Arts junior, who, while an ardent pupil of Moral Philosophy, is continually discussing Evolution and how man ever came to lose his tail?

—WHO—

Who is the second year Medical man who had to cut lecture the other morning because he had been out so late the night before with a lady-friend who came from Ottawa?

—WHO—

Who was the Science junior whose language during a recent class was such as to call forth a reproof from the lecturer?

—WHO—

Who is the second year Med. who invited a number of third year men over to "Pop Snider's" to celebrate his passing the Organic Chemistry exam?

—WHO—

Who is the Arts student who spends his time in lectures drawing pictures of the hats of the Donalds sitting in front of him?

—WHO—

Who was the third year Medical who chased a farmer's sleigh up Sherbrooke street for two blocks to get a drive?

—WHO—

Who was the Arts soph. who interrupted the painful, deathlike silence of a recent psychology examination with a plaintive appeal for "a little light?" And why was it that the services of the janitor didn't appear exactly satisfactory to the would-be psychologist?

—WHO—

Who is the Medical freshie who wears rubber gloves in order to avoid soiling his hands in the dissecting room?

—WHO—

Who is the Law junior who spends his spare moments in reading Ella Wilcox's "Poems of Passion?"

—WHO—

Who stole the calendar from The Daily office?

—WHO—

Who was the Medical freshman who was asked by one of the fair sex at the skating party the other evening, where he purchased his perfume?

—WHO—

R. V. C. FANCY SKATING.

All members of the R. V. C. Fancy Skating Club are requested to be on the rink to-day at 11 a.m. for practice.

German army surgeons have to have gold for many jobs of jaw patching. Among the articles being melted down for the material are old wedding rings, English coins and even fillings from the teeth.

THRILLING TIMES AT DARDANELLES SPOTTING SHIPS

(Continued from page 1.)

to R. E. dances at Bedford. I got orders to embark for the Mediterranean one day, and was attached to the General Headquarters Staff, B.E.M.F., under the director of Army Signals. I hated it—all the red tape, the Johnnies who keep well out of the firing line, like many of our 'tin' soldiers of Canada. My work was, however, to go to various points on lines where new work had to be done or changes made, and report, etc., and then back to Headquarters. So I asked to transfer to Corps Signals on the peninsula, and got clear of General Headquarters, where one spends one's time polishing your boots and buttons, etc.

"A Warm Spot."

"So I am now with the Army Signals Corps for better or for worse, whether we get 'kicked off' or 'stay on,' the future must decide. It's a warm spot here. Between snipers and shells, one runs the gamble of war. In France one gets away from it once in a while when out of the trenches. Here it's going on night and day, with a daily toll of casualties and sick. Always under fire, and not a spot on the peninsula where the Turks can't shell. 'The howitzers are the only curse to our dugouts. Now we hear 16-inch and 18-inch ones are coming from Constantinople with high explosive stuff. It will be more interesting. They also carry down our cables and wires, d— them, and it's often an inferno going out to make temporary repairs under fire, and then finish at night, as under such conditions one cannot order out working parties and not lend a hand also.

"We had a 'mensien' down here last week. I have seen cyclones, hurricanes, and whole gales at wireless, but this was a new variety. Not a small vessel survived it, and all warships, etc., put out to sea, as we had no harbor. It found me on a deep sea trawler with my 'kit,' well out to sea, bound for —. Well, we got it, finally, driven to shore, due to anchors giving. My earthly possessions in my kit went down with the lighter, and the crew and myself got ashore on a deck cover and one boat, drenched, but glad to feel land under foot. The temperature dropped to about 25 degrees, and snow came on at dusk, the Turks taking advantage to shell all afternoon.

"The cliffs where our dugouts were became masses of mud and slime, down which men lost their footing to fall with varying injuries. No fire was available, only two pounds of wood per man. I hadn't anything but the drenched clothes I stood in. It was a record night and the following two days for many thousands. However, I came through. But I cannot tell you the effect of it in a military way these three days. As to shipping losses it went to the millions. Merchant ships, torpedo boats, destroyers, lighters, gasoline boats, and the hundreds. Boats flung ashore far and wide all over. I counted thirty in one batch.

Spotting for Warships.

"Rations were grand: Breakfast, one-quarter cup of tea (part of it to shave with), bacon and hard biscuits; lunch, bully beef, hard biscuit, rice, one-quarter cup of tea; dinner, 'Bully stew,' rice, hard biscuit and jam. Next day same, only we had pickles instead of bully for lunch.

"Of military operations here and their outcome, as we see it, I cannot discuss. You will read probably all about it after, dishd out by the censor. For myself, I want to stay and see it out whatever comes ahead. I wouldn't change places with the luckiest man in Canada, and, besides, I enjoy the wild Western Canada type of life. We are well paid, and get special engineer pay and southern allowance, giving me about \$127 to \$135 per month, according to 30 or 31 day month, a bonus at end of war of half-year's pay for every year served. One's monthly expenses vary around \$20 per month for mess. My kit is gone, but the Government can now give me \$250 for another.

"One of my jobs is spotting daily for the warships. They line up 6-inch, 8-inch, 12-inch, and 14-inch guns, high explosive shells, and we observe for them and transmit through various ways to the ships. It is vital work, as an error would put a shell in our own lines and its possible consequence. "It's a wonderful sight when they get a dead range to see the whole bunch fire their broadsides. The echoes around the cliffs, the veritable volcanoes the shells create, firing earth and rock high up in all directions. Yes, Heaven help the Turks. They have my sympathy, as, while they bang away with shrapnel, yet to date no very large guns but an odd 8-inch come over.

"The warships include names familiar to us all from the papers. I was down the coast the other day on a destroyer at 42 miles per hour. Our signal service work often goes near them. It's a sight to watch them suddenly run into a harbor, close to shore, and firing for all they are worth, and then beat it before the Turks can get at them, or like a cat and mouse, searching for a submarine. We have lost many ships here. Prowling round they go in all directions. Over goes a half barrel of tar oil to spread far and wide over the surface. When the submarine gets to the surface again for bearings, the oil on the water surface blurs the periscope, and they have to clean it off before it is of use, necessitating a rise to a semi-submerged condition. I have seen enough of salt lakes and chocolate hills.

"Give me the Colonials here. They are grand fighters, the Australians.

The Turks, however, never surrender to them, but go over to any British regiment.

"The Turks like our bully beef better than their own, and at noon often yell out 'Bully,' 'Bully,' and often many tins of it sail over to them. A chap called Weston, an Australian officer, got several tins, also one tin (ordinary fruit tins, which are used for bombs, having two sticks of gelatinite, a fuse, and around it a pile of lead and nails). Anyway he fired over one tin bully, and then hands went up and the yell 'Bully' again. So he chuckled over another, and the yell for 'Bully' got worse. Then he lighted the fuse on the bomb and sent it over while they still yelled 'Bully.' There was the devil of an explosion, and absolute silence. It may not be humane, but it was awfully funny.

"This 'gent' Weston, by the way, is now a K.C.M.G., and like many of these beggars, is worth a large fortune, although a large part of his time is spent in my dugout playing 'Ricky Ann' at a shilling a hundred. "Speaking of these gelatinite bombs, last evening seven Indian soldiers found one and thought it was a candle of some kind in fat, as the Tommies often use. They took it into their dugout and lit it. All seven were injured by the consequent explosion, three, it is feared, fatally. However, life is cheap out here. One hears the daily toll, 'So and so's gone.' 'Killed or evacuated,' and the varying reply received. One goes on one's daily work, a screech—all lie down flat or near cover, bang—all get up, and, as a rule, peer around to see where it landed. Some one gets the empty shell case for a trophy, and one goes on. One second they land 'here,' another second 'there,' and while it takes about ten shells to get a man, yet they claim a daily bag.

"One battery enfilades a large part of our lines doing this damage, and we get a rough ten seconds' warning by their sound and the high angle of fire. But the sound takes twelve seconds to reach us, so we could get twenty-two seconds if the observers used a bell and rang a gong down here many lives would be saved. Again every one gets so indifferent to shell fire and the din at times. One cannot spot any battery in particular. To seek cover for the men we will get it up later with a gong.

"The R. E. is well called the interesting side of the service and the warmest. At Smyra I was with a bunch of R. E. chaps. My job was to try and expose our cable lines less to fire and theirs to put up a barbed wire in front of the forward trenches each day. They, like myself, worked at night, but their work was far more exposed than mine. We had a grand time of it. Each morning we'd sing, 'Here we are, here we are again.' 'Shake hands, shake hands,' etc. I tell you it needs such conditions to sing it genuinely as we did. I fancy they dropped it one morning later when one General sent orders for wire entanglements to be renewed at a certain point, and would not wait till the moon set. They picked off the whole party, killing the officer and three others, and wounding others.

"Well, I must let up. I'm winded, and I'm here, old man, till the job's over, so you can picture me. The best of wishes for you and your exams, and we'll meet later on."

BASKETBALL TO-NIGHT.

McGill Intermediate Team Will Play the Central Y.M.C.A.

A very important intermediate basketball game will be staged to-night, when the McGill team meets the Central Y. M. C. A. on the Central gym floor. A win would give McGill a commanding lead in the league. It is hoped that a big crowd of McGill men will get out to see this game. The team is playing in wonderful form, and any who care to come will be fully satisfied with the evening's game. The impression seems to prevail that because the team is called "intermediate," it is not of as fine a calibre as the usual senior collegiate team. This is far from being the case, as the intermediate team is composed of nearly all the best material in the college.

The preliminary game will be between the Juniors and the Central Juniors. This should prove a good game.

NEW BATTALION.

Western Universities Will Furnish Men For the 196th Battalion.

The Minister of Militia has authorized the immediate formation of the 196th overseas battalion, the recruits for which will be drawn from the western universities.

To begin with, the four companies will be raised independently, one in each of the four western provinces, and when these have been completed the battalion staff will be organized.

A request will likely be received about camp time from the committee of the western universities to have an officer brought back from the front to command it. All details will be arranged by the committee.

The Minister also authorized for this battalion to be uniformed in khaki jackets, jantaloons and leggings.

The following will form the committee: Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the Alberta University; James A. McLean, Manitoba; F. P. Westbrook, of the University of British Columbia; Walter Murray, University of Saskatchewan, and R. F. McWilliams.

Printed for the Publishers—The Students' Council of McGill University—by The Financial Times Press, 333-335 Craig Street, Montreal.

BOX SEATS WILL BE WELL FILLED

Max Selinsky, the Russian Violinist, Will Play at King Cook Celebration.

The box holders at the King Cook celebration on Monday next are:

Lord and Lady Shaughnessy.
Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson.
Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor.
Sir Thomas and Lady Reid.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Robert Starke.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. Magee.
Officers of McGill C.O.T.C.
Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Meredith.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon.
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hooper.
Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackader.
Captain and Mrs. P. F. Sise.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Angus.
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer.
Mr. and Mrs. David Morrice.
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cairns.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Budden.
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Budden.
The Misses McLennon.
Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Cowans.
Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mackenzie.
Mr. and Mrs. Sadler.

The celebrated Russian violinist, Max Selinsky, will be amongst the artists taking part.

The performance will commence sharp at 8 o'clock.
The 148th Battalion will parade at their headquarters, 137 Peel street, at 7 o'clock. They will proceed to McGill University, where they will be joined by the medical undergraduates of the University. The parade will then proceed down Union avenue to St. Catherine street, and along St. Catherine street to the theatre.

What's On

To-day.

11.00—R. V. C. Fancy Skating.
12.00—Medicine '16-'17 vs. Medicine '18.
2.00—Science '17 vs. Science '19.
4.30—Special practice, Wicksteed gymnastic competition.
5.00—Fencing practice at the Union.
5.30—Regular gym. class.
5.45—Swimming practice, special.
8.00—Central Y vs. McGill, intermediate and junior basketball.

Hockey Hours.

10.11—Arts '16 and '17.
11.12—Arts '18.
12.1—Medicine '16 and '17.
1.2—Arts '19.
2.4—Games.
4.7—Skating.

Coming.

Feb. 13—Dean Adams at Strathcona Hall.
Feb. 13—Sunday "sing," Strathcona Hall.
Feb. 14—King Cook celebration.
Feb. 14—Interclass debate, Strathcona Hall, 8.00 p.m. Law '17 vs. Diocesan College and Science '18 vs. Arts '19.
Feb. 14—Wrestling practice at Union, 5 p.m.
Feb. 14—Hockey at Arena.
Feb. 14—Students' Council meeting at 5 p.m.
March 9—Wicksteed gymnasium competition.



The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, but for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of this Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$300.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military divisions and districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College Kingston, Ont.

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PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED.

1955. CANADA. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and N. W. Brock.
1165. Memoir No. 13. Bathurst District, New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
1186. Memoir No. 35. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser.
1160. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
1242. Memoir No. 33. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
1204. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
1229. Memoir No. 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
1175. CANADA. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
1228. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED.

1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
2077. Map 21A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
1133. Map 13A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1208. Map 53A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
1181. NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 61A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N. B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1175. QUEBEC. Map 32A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
750. ONTARIO. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
1177. Map 51A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1244. Map 61A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1132. ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- 1260-1274. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour intervals 100 feet.
1237. Map 61A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1659. Map 2A. Yukon and Northwest Territories. Exploratory Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winkler Rivers. Scale 5 miles to 1 inch.

NOTE—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.